THE RADIO SPEECHES OF CZECH EXILE POLITICIANS IN THE PERIOD OF 1939−1945 IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THEMATIZATION OF PROPER NAMES

JANA DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ – JAROSLAV DAVID

The paper focuses on proper names (personal and place names, chrematonyms), and their thematization in Czech ideological speeches. The paper examines texts written by Czech exile politicians and presented in the London and Moscow radio broadcasts between 1939 and 1945, in the course of the Second World War. The texts reflect a wide scale of Czech politicians ranging from the Democrats (National Socialists Edvard Beneš, Prokop Drtina, Jaroslav Stránský; Christian Democrat Jan Šrámek) to the Communists (Klement Gottwald, Zdeněk Nejedlý) and their sympathizers (Social Democrat Zdeněk Fierlinger); speeches written by non-partisan Jan Masaryk are also included. Thematization is presented as an important language device to express, or support, the text tendency. The process of thematization is realized in two structures. In the deep text structure, it is realized as a semantic change (proper name re-semantization), in the surface (visible) structure, it is expressed by collocations, onomastic allusions, metaphors, or metonymies.
Key words: WWII. Czech Exile. Radio Speeches. Ideological Speeches. Thematization. Proper Names. Collocations.

1. Introduction – Radio Speeches Given by Czech Exile Politicians

After the Munich Treaty had been signed in September 1938, the Czechoslovak Republic lost its borderlands, and the so-called Second Republic was created, with a limited democratic rule. Its existence was cut short in March 1939, when the independent Slovak State (later, the Slovak Republic) and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia were promulgated. The Protectorate was occupied by the Nazi Germany up to 1945, when the Czechoslovak Republic was re-established. In the given period, many Czechoslovak pre-war politicians exiled in order to continue in their fight for the independence of Czechoslovakia. The most important Czechoslovak exile centres were London and Moscow. Besides the work

of the Czechoslovak exile government, creating army units, etc., the Czecho-slovak foreign resistance focused on regular appearances of Czech and Slovak politicians in the London BBC broadcasting and on the Moscow radio,[1] which mediated contact with the motherland. The written transcripts of the speeches were published in the post-war Czechoslovakia. And it is these texts that are the materials for the proper names thematization analysis, the results of which are presented below.[2]

The analysed radio speeches can be divided not only according to the places where authors gave them, but also according to their political orientations. The London exile is represented by the politicians connected to democratic parties – Edvard Beneš,[3] Prokop Drtina,[4] Jaroslav Stránský[5] (National Socialist Party), Jan Šrámek[6] (Christian Democrat), Jan Masaryk[7] (non-partisan); the Moscow exile is represented by Klement Gottwald,[8] Zdeněk Nejedlý[9] (Communist Party),

1   The regular Czech BBC broadcasting was launched in September 1939. The radio broadcasts consisted of daily news, up-to-date lectures, Jan Masaryk's Wednesday speeches, Thursday political commentaries, and Saturday overviews of war events; for more, see Beránek, Jaroslav. *Volá Londýn. Vysílání československé sekce zahraničního servisu BBC o atentátu na Heydricha*. (London Calling: Broadcasting of the Czechoslovak Section of the BBC Foreign Service on the Assassination of Heydrich). In *Historie a vojenství*, 2012, vol. 61, no. 2, pp. 87−93. ISSN 0018-2583; KOUTEK, Ondřej. Zahraniční odboj na vlnách BBC. (Foreign Resistance on the BBC Waves). In *Paměť a dějiny*, 2014, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 30−44. ISSN 1802-8241. – The Moscow radio started Czech broadcasting as early as December 1932, and in 1938–1939, there was as much as 1.5 hour of the Czech Moscow-based broadcasting per day. The situation was the same in the course of the Second World War, especially after the Soviet Union was attacked in June 1941; cf. JEŽEK, Vladimír – ŠEBÁNEK, Jiří. *Souboj v éteru*. (Clash on Air). Praha: Naše vojsko, 1967, pp. 114−117; KŘESŤAN, Jiří. Hovoří Moskva – Moskva hovoří! (Moscow Calling – Moscow is Calling!). In *Paměť a dějiny*, 2014, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 8–29. ISSN 1802-8241.

2   The excerpts from the texts are given in their original orthographic forms.

3   BENEŠ, Edvard. *Šest let exilu a druhé světové války. Řeči, projevy a dokumenty z r. 1938–1945*. (Six Years of the Exile and the Second World War: Talks, Speeches, and Documents from the Period of 1938–1945). Praha: Orbis, 1946, 496 p.

4   DRTINA, Prokop. *A nyní promluví Pavel Svatý… Londýnské rozhlasové epištoly z let 1940–1945*. (And Now St. Paul Delivers His Speech… London Radio Epistles from the Period of 1940–1945). Praha: Vladimír Žikeš, 1945, 464 p.

5   STRÁNSKÝ, Jaroslav. *Hovory k domovu*. (Speeches to Homeland). Praha: František Borový, 1945, 502 p.

6   ŠRÁMEK, Jan. *Politické projevy v zahranič*i. (Political Speeches Abroad). Praha: Výkonný výbor československé strany lidové, 1945, 80 p.

7   MASARYK, Jan. *Volá Londýn*. (London Calling). Praha: Práce, Lincolns Prager, 1946, 314 p.

8   GOTTWALD, Klement. *Deset let. Sborník statí a projevů 1936–1946*. (Ten Years: Collection of Articles and Speeches 1936–1946). Praha: Svoboda, 1946, 373 p.

9   NEJEDLÝ, Zdeněk. *Hovoří Moskva. Rozhlasové projevy z let 1939–1945*. (Moscow Calling:

and Zdeněk Fierlinger[10] (he was the Ambassador in Moscow; Social Democratic Party). The texts of radio speeches can thus be judged as ideological, given the ideology is an assertion of opinions of a group.[11] All over the political spectrum, their linking point was the orientation against the extreme right, totalitarian regimes, Nazism and Fascism; they also played an important part in the struggle for the re-establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. It may be assumed that this tendency influenced not only the way of presenting some topics, but also the manner their language was treated.

In the study, we are paying attention to proper names, one of the linguistic devices with a possible persuasive function, and tracing the way it was thematized, given the persuasive, even propagandistic focus of the analysed speeches. The study follows on the paper presenting the first attempt to characterize and delimit the substance of thematization of proper names in political speeches from the linguistic point of view, mostly via the possibilities of collocation analysis; it was illustrated with the place names material.[12]

2. Thematization of Proper Names – Its Usage in Text Analysis of Historical Sources

Proper names research is tightly connected with historical science. Traditionally, proper names – mostly place names and personal names – are used as historical sources for the research of social, economic, and predominantly settlement history, and vice versa – history provides essential data and methods for "understanding" and interpretation of proper names. Although both sciences are intertwined, they perceive the research aimed at proper names (onomastics) in a different way. From the historical science point of view, onomastics is regarded as an auxiliary discipline of history, whereas in the perspective of modern linguistics, it is viewed as an independent science.

Since 1945, the Czech onomastic research has enlarged its scale of methods and topics. The traditional, etymological and descriptive focuses on proper names have been enriched by the attention paid to pragmatics – i.e., to the ways and forms of the proper names usage in communication, including written texts, mostly literary ones; since the end of the 20th century, the interdisciplinary cha-

Radio Speeches from the Period of 1939–1945). Praha: Odeon, 1977, 147 p.

10 FIERLINGER, Zdeněk. *Od Mnichova po Košice*. (The Period from the Munich Treaty to the Košice Government Declaration). Praha: Práce, 1946, 428 p.

11 Cf. EAGLETON, Terry. *Ideology. An Introduction*. London; New York: Verso, 2007. ISBN 978-1844671434.

12 DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ, Jana – DAVID, Jaroslav. Thematization of Proper Names in Opinion Journalism: Czech Exile Politicians' Radio Speeches between 1938 and 1945. In *Acta onomastica*, 2019, vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 7–23. ISSN 1211-4413.

racter of the discipline has been strengthened as well, and new approaches and concepts have been applied to proper names research. For instance, there are spatial studies, mostly the linguistic landscape concept, political onomastics, memory studies, and proper names semantics as part of historical semantics, elaborated predominantly in historical science.[13] This last one is key in the research that is presented further.

The term "thematization" is used (or better saying overused) in journalism, in humanities, in literary criticism, and in linguistics, too. In the fields mentioned last, however, it is used in slightly different meanings. In literary criticism, thematization is mentioned in connection to motives and topics presented as autosemantic units that create structures within wholes[14] – for instance, thematization of time, space, city, landscape, or love. In linguistics, namely in textual syntax, thematization (or topicalization) designates a choice of linguistic devices that forms the thematic part of an utterance (theme – topic) – the piece of information which is well-known and context-embedded, in opposition to a new piece (rheme – focus).[15] The linguistic approach thus refers to a particular language unit; the thematised expression is to be found in the thematic position of an utterance, being semantically determined by the lexical meaning of the given language unit.

---

13 Cf. DAVID, Jaroslav. *Smrdov, Brežněves a Rychlonožkova ulice. Kapitoly z moderní české toponymie*. (Smrdov, Brežněves and Rychlonožkova Street. Chapters on the Modern Czech Toponymy). Praha: Academia, 2011, 334 p. ISBN 978-80-200-1913-4; DAVID, Jaroslav et al. *Slovo a text v historickém kontextu. Perspektivy historickosémantické analýzy jazyka*. (Word and Text in the Historical Context: Perspectives on the Historical-Semantic Analysis of Language). Brno: Host – Ostravská univerzita v Ostravě, 2013, 324 p. ISBN 978-80-7294-999-1; DAVID, Jaroslav – MÁCHA, Přemysl. *Názvy míst. Paměť, identita a kulturní dědictví*. (Place Names – Memory, Identity, Cultural Heritage). Brno: Host, 2014, 240 p. ISBN 978-80-7491-425-6; DAVID, Jaroslav et al. *Toponyma. Kulturní dědictví a paměť míst*. (Place Names. Cultural Heritage and Memory of Places). Ostrava: Ostravská univerzita, 2016, 240 p. ISBN 978-80-7464-843-4; LÁBUS, Václav – VRBÍK, Daniel. *Toponyma v krajině a možnosti jejich výzkumu*. (Toponyms in Landscape. Options of Research). Liberec: Technická univerzita v Liberci, 236 p. ISBN 978-80-7494-431-4; the monothematic issue on place names reflection of the 20th-century political development, *Acta onomastica*, 2019, vol. 60, no. 1. ISSN 1211-4413.

14 LUBKOLL, Christine. Motiv, literární. (Literature Motif). In NÜNNING, Ansgar (Ed.). *Lexikon teorie literatury a kultury*. (Encyclopaedia of Literature Theory and Culture). Brno: Host, 2006, p. 530. ISBN 80-7294-170-4.

15 See LAUTENBACH, Hiltrud. Téma a réma. (Topic and Focus). In NÜNNING, Ansgar (Ed.). *Lexikon teorie literatury a kultury*. (Encyclopaedia of Literature Theory and Culture). Brno: Host, 2006, p. 767. ISBN 80-7294-170-4; SVOBODA, Aleš – NEKULA, Marek. Tematická posloupnost. (Thematic Layers). In KARLÍK, Petr – NEKULA, Marek – PLESKALOVÁ, Jana (Eds.). *Nový encyklopedický slovník češtiny*. (New Encyclopaedia of Czech). Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2016. ISBN 978-80-7422-480-5. (The work is accessible on-line: https://www.czechency.org.). [cit. 2019-04-04].

On the other hand, the literary-criticism understanding of thematization may not take into account the very unit, and more often than not, it does not. If, for instance, love is thematised in a piece of fiction or poetry, the given expression – or its synonym, with the meaning of *"a passionate feeling of inclination"* – does not have to make any occurrence in the text at all.

In the same way, thematic words, the basic output of the quantified thematic concentration of text, do not have to reveal the topic of the text – so to speak, "what the text is about", how it is perceived by readers, or what the author meant by it; they rather tend to disclose the overall focus of the text, the prominence of several lemmata, this being done on the basis of frequencies of the studied expressions.[16]

In the study, we use the "thematization" notion to name the way whereby linguistic units – here, it concerns proper names: anthroponyms (personal names), toponyms (place names), and chrematonyms (names of institutions, companies, artificial works, etc.) – turn to be text topics. Namely, we want to point out how proper names fulfil other than object-referential functions, i.e., how they are able to determine, identify, and differ the unique object (place, person, thing) among others.[17] In our approach to thematization, we, to a certain extent, combine both linguistic, and literary points of view, with the attention paid to the historical background of the texts as well. Not only do we observe the forms and changes of the semantic and formal parts of proper names, but we also deal with whether – or in what way – they participate in creating the ideological character of the researched speeches.

The basic, and at the same time the most widespread way of dealing with proper names in the analysed texts was (re-)semantization. In general, it is a change, or reinforcement of the notional component of the meaning of a lexeme;[18] through (re-)semantization, proper names gain new roles in the text – they become the topics, i.e., they are thematised.

---

16   DAVID et al., 2013, ref. 13; ČECH, Radek. *Tematická koncentrace textu v češtině*. (Thematic Concentration of Text in Czech). Praha: Ústav formální a aplikované lingvistiky, 2016, 236 p. ISBN 978-80-88132-00-4; DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ, Jana – KUBÁT, Miroslav. Srovnávací frekvenční analýza exilových projevů Klementa Gottwalda a Edvarda Beneše z let 1939–1945. (A Comparative Frequency Analysis of the Exile Speeches of Klement Gottwald and Edvard Beneš, 1939–1945). In *Slovo a slovesnost*, 2020, vol. 81, no. 1, pp. 65–77. ISSN 0037-7031.

17   On the basic function of toponyms, see ŠRÁMEK, Rudolf. *Úvod do obecné onomastiky*. (Introduction into General Onomastics). Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 1999, p. 23. ISBN 80-210-2027-X.

18   Cf. desemantization, HLADKÁ, Zdeňka. Desémantizace. (Desemantization). In KARLÍK, Petr – NEKULA, Marek – PLESKALOVÁ, Jana (Eds.). *Nový encyklopedický slovník češtiny*. (New Encyclopaedia of Czech). Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny, 2016. ISBN 978-80-7422-480-5. (The work is accessible on-line: https://www.czechency.org.). [cit. 2019-04-04].

The basic functions of proper names are object-referential ones; formally, they can be examined through their collocations, i.e., co-appearances with other words in the text.[19] For instance, if the basic function of a place name is to refer to a place, it appear mostly in (usual) collocations with the spatial prepositions *v* ('in'), *do* ('to'), *z* ('from'): *v Praze*, *do Prahy*, *z Prahy* ('in Prague, to Prague, from Prague'). (Re-)semantization (and thematization) of proper names can thus be understood as a change (or modification) of their proper-name meanings, of the object-referential function. Formally, this fact is detected by a change in the collocations in which a proper name occurs – these are now mostly adjectival collocations, but also verbal and noun ones.[20] In case of the Prague place name, for example, the collocations such as *zlatá Praha* ('golden Prague'), *stověžatá Praha* ('hundred-spired Prague'), *magická Praha* ('magic Prague'), *Praha slavila* ('Prague celebrated'), *Praha Franze Kafky* ('Franz Kafka's Prague'), etc., do not refer to the object in a strictly spatial/geographical sense, but they add another quality to it, highlight the only feature of the place, assess it; the name can also be used as a metaphor, etc. In the analysed texts of radio speeches, the authors – by means of evaluative and qualitative attributes linked to proper names – expressed their anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist stances, or, on the other hand, their leanings to the Allied countries, their institutions, or main representatives; cf., for example, *terrible and shameful Germany*;[21] *victorious England*;[22] *the friendly and allied Soviet Union*.[23] Less frequently, there were transpositions of meanings in the ways of metaphors and metonymies, which took place both in case of toponyms – e.g., "The Allies hover over Germany the same as *the Sněžka mountain* over a molehill"[24] –, and in case of anthroponyms – e.g., *"The fame of the world's fires ignited by* the modern Herostrati *will end up in the reek and*

---

19 GEERAERTS, Dirk. *Teorie lexikální sémantiky*. (Theories of Lexical Semantics). Praha: Karolinum, 2019, pp. 175–182. ISBN 978-80-246-4194-2; GRIES, Stefan Th. 50-something years of work on collocations. What is or should be next … In *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, 2013, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 137–166. ISSN 1384-6655.

20 Cf., also, the analysis of the opinion section of the Rudé právo newspaper in 1952, 1969, and 1977; DAVID, Jaroslav. Historická sémantika proprií. (Historical Semantics of Proper Names). In DAVID, Jaroslav et al. *Slovo a text v historickém kontextu. Perspektivy historicko-sémantické analýzy jazyka*. (Word and Text in the Historical Context: Perspectives on the Historical-Semantic Analysis of Language). Brno: Host – Ostravská univerzita, 2013, pp. 111–125. ISBN 978-80-7294-999-1.

21 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 155, 30 Jul 1941. The speeches are referred to in the form of the author's name, the page in the book, the date of the speech. In case that the edition in which the speech was published does not give the exact date, we state the month and year only, or the year only (mostly in cases of Zdeněk Nejedlý and Zdeněk Fierlinger).

22 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 185, 16 May 1941.

23 BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 147, 10 Jun 1944.

24 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 91, 1 Jan 1941.

poverty of burned lands".[25] At the same time, proper names fulfilled the function of symbols whereby the Czechoslovak exile politicians referred to Czechoslovakia, demonstrated their resistance against the occupation, or revived, in their memories, people and places they had been forced to leave.

3. Proper Names Thematization in the Czech Politicians' Radio Speeches

In the text to come, we will focus on three basic thematic spheres in which thematization of proper names took place, creating, to a certain extent, the ideological (in the sense of the fight of democratic states against Nazism and Fascism) image of warfare. First and second, there was ***the image of the enemy***, contrasted to ***the image of the Allies***. Given the content of the speeches and their relation to the Czech environment, these two topics are completed by ***the image of Czechoslovakia***.

3.1 The Image of the Enemy

The toponymical image of the enemy is formed by the Germany name, and by the names of its allies – e.g., *Italy*, *Spain*, *Hungary*, *Slovakia*. The toponyms with object-referential functions were completed by characterizing adjectives relative to right-wing ideologies and dictators, namely *Nazi Germany*;[26] *Fascist Italy*;[27] *Hitler's Germany*;[28] *Mussolini's Italy*;[29] *Horthyian Hungary*.[30] In order to strengthen the condemnation of aggressiveness and shameful behaviour of totalitarian states or of their representatives, they used expressive adjectives such as *Fascism-infused, bloodthirsty Germany*;[31] *terrible and shameful Germany*.[32]

The aforementioned type of collocations appeared mostly in connection to the Germany toponymy, which may be explained by the fact that from the perspective of the Czechoslovak exile representatives, it was considered the main aggressor in the ongoing warfare and the enemy number one.

Another type of toponym thematization is represented by onymic allusions to places connected to war events, e.g., to battles or the land occupations by the German army:[33] *"Paris, too, has gone through its 15 March, and France through*

---

25 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 83, 29 Nov 1940.

26 BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 38, 19 Sept 1939.

27 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 155, 21 Mar 1941.

28 GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 140, 3 Sept 1941.

29 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 216, 18 Aug 1941.

30 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 310, 23 Mar 1944.

31 NEJEDLÝ, ref. 9, p. 79, 30 Oct 1942.

32 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 155, 30 Jul 1941.

33 Cf. a casual of them [what do you mean?] as place branding and place marketing by means of the comparison to places well-known for their historical and cultural values; see LENNON,

its Munich. *Not only in the Na Příkopech Street and the Národní Avenue, but also in Champs-Élysées and Place de la Concorde, the German tanks are thundering, and the high Prussian boots clacking"*[34]; *"Stalingrad as the* Soviet Verdun *of this war"*[35]; *"who called for the* new Lipany*"*[36]. The onymic allusions reviving the names of war events can be understood as part of the war rhetoric, making use of the combat-connected expressions.[37]

By means of the *Němec* ('a German') anthroponym collocations, the authors of the speeches endeavoured to sketch the character of the nation that represented the enemy. They made use of the national heterostereotypes,[38] emphasising German irreligiousness, barbarism, conquest greed, and power ambitions; cf. *a blasphemous German*;[39] *impure Germans*;[40] *a haughty German-usurper*;[41] *Hunnic Germans*.[42] Another type of collocation was the link of the German anthroponym with the attribute *so-called*,[43] which pointed out the lack of authenticity in the described notion, or which ironized it.[44] They made use of compound pseudo-anthroponyms with a derisive character, such as a *Deaf-German*;[45] *Germa-*

Paul. *Allusions in the Press. An Applied Linguistic Study*. Berlin: Mouton Oxford University Press, 2004, pp. 38, 266–268. ISBN 978-3110179507; DAVID, Jaroslav – SEMIAN, Michal. Bohemian Manchester, Moravian Klondike and Silesian Versailles. Attributive Structures of Foreign Place Names in Contemporary Czech Journalism. In *Slovo a slovesnost*, 2015, vol. 76, no. 2, pp. 129–147. ISSN 0037-7031; see also DAVID, Jaroslav – DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ, Jana. Český Brad Pitt, moravská Mata Hari – antroponymické variování v současné české publicistice. (Czech Brad Pitt, Moravian Mata Hari – Anthroponymic Variation in the Current Czech Newspaper Opinion Articles). In *Acta onomastica*, 2020, vol. 61, no. 2, pp. 287–298. ISSN 1211-4413.

34 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 22, 26 Jun 1940.

35 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 127, 15 Oct 1942.

36 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 340, 20 Dec 1942. The battle of Lipany (1434) is regarded as the symbolic end of the Hussite Wars.

37 MACURA, Vladimír. *Šťastný věk (a jiné studie o socialistické kultuře)*. (Happy Age (and Other Studies on Socialist Culture)). Praha: Academia, 2008, pp. 37–38. ISBN 978-80-200-1669-0.

38 *Heterostereotype* and *autostereotype* represent specific stereotypes, or fixes attitudes, based, in most cases, not on one's own experience, but on the experience meditated by media, which are created by group members towards other social groups (*heterostereotype*), or towards themselves (*autostereotype*).

39 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 326, 28 Sept 1942.

40 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 291, 7 Nov 1944.

41 GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 228, 26 Dec 1943.

42 ŠRÁMEK, ref. 6, p. 54, 2 Sept 1943.

43 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 174, 6 Oct 1941; FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 272, 28 Oct 1943.

44 Cf. collocations such as *so-called Second Republic*, *so-called Protectorate*, *so-called President Hácha*, paid attention to in the following part of the study.

45 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 481, 10 Dec 1943.

no-Czechs;[46] cf., also, *Pseudo-Germans*;[47] or they put emphasis on the tradition of solving conflicts via wars in the German nation; see also *Huns – "Do not say Hunnism, do not be unjust towards the* Huns.*"*[48] The fact that Germans stayed in Bohemia was reflected in the use of the metaphorical expression *Brandenburgers*, which updated the historical focus: *"Many of us do not know the full scope and refined meticulousness of the* plundering Brandenburgers.*"*[49]

However, the central enemy-designing anthroponym to be thematized was the name of the German National Socialist leader, *Adolf Hitler*. The way it was (re-)semantized was, to a certain extent, different from the proper names of *Germany* or *German*, the collocations of which were flavoured negatively and expressively, but not offensively. On the other hand, much "stronger" attributes were chosen by the authors in case of the *Hitler* anthroponym; they were intended to humiliate, offend, or mock the name-bearer. The choice of these collocations was creative and innovative; throughout the years, there were more and more to appear, cf. *Vienna upholsterer Hitler*;[50] *gangsters Hitler and Mussolini*;[51] *hysterical corporal Hitler*;[52] *perverted gnome Hitler*;[53] *half-mad criminal Hitler*.[54]

The evidence for the emphasis put on the *Hitler* anthroponym and its thematization was not only the employment and feeding of the rumour about his "real" name, but also the creation of nicknames – of occasional character, mostly –, replacing the name of *Adolf Hitler* in the texts. Referring to the legend about Hitler's origins and the name of *Schicklgruber*,[55] Jan Masaryk was destroying the German leader's myth, e.g., *"Shickelgruber and his inflated, Quisling-originated buffoon, Mussolini.* […] *And Hitler should start learning to swim.*

---

46 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 63, 15 Sept 1940.

47 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 153, 23 Jul 1941.

48 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, pp. 299–300, 6 Jun 1942.

49 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 18, 19 May 1940. After the death of Czech king Přemysl Otakar II in the battle at Marchfeld in 1278, his widow Kunigunda called in the Brandenburgian troops to lend aid against the army of victorious Rudolph I of Habsburg. However, the Brandenburgers' presence in the kingdom without the king was regarded as an occupation. The that-time perception was kept and developed mostly during the 19th culture, cf. in Bedřich Smetana's opera *The Brandenburgers in Bohemia*.

50 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 34, 3 Apr 1940.

51 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 132, May 1941.

52 BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 92, 23 Dec 1941.

53 GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 153, 21 Jan 1942.

54 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 167, 28 Jan 1943.

55 Adolf Hitler's father, Alois Hitler (1837–1903), was born in Lower Austria as an out-of-wedlock child (his father was unknown) of Maria Anna Schicklgruber. When he was a child, his mother married Johann Georg Hiedler. In 1876, Alois changed his name to Hitler, a variant of his stepfather's surname.

Schickelgruber *will get drowned in tears and blood of his victims"*[56]; *"It is nice to recall Berchtesgaden,* Schickelgruber*, that* pseudo-Napoleon*"*[57]; *"maladroit name of* Schickelgruber*"*[58]. Not only Masaryk, but also other authors created and used nicknames, too, to emphasise the leader's similarity to medieval rulers and conquerors; at their foundations, there were expressions putting emphasis on cruelty and bloodthirstiness of their bearers, cf. *The Great Murderer*;[59] *Albrecht-Hitler the Bear*;[60] *Adolf the Disgusting*;[61] *Adolf the Terrible*, *Adolf the Beast*.[62]

In the same, humiliating way, other names of the representatives of the Nazi and Fascist powers were thematised, even though they were not as frequent as Hitler's surname, e.g., *Ribbentrop, the liquor-store keeper*;[63] *Goebbels, the liar-in-chief*;[64] *Herman Göring, the iron tycoon and changing-clothes master*;[65] *Mussolini, the jackal*;[66] *Frank, the monster*;[67] *three out of the greatest German gangsters, Hitler, Göring, and Ribbentrop*;[68] *Himmler, the principal Nazi executioner*.[69]

In the speeches given in autumn 1941, there is a blatant thematization of *Reinhard Heydrich*'s name, in connection to his appointment to the function of the Deputy Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. Heydrich's connection to the so-called Final Solution to the Jewish Question (the Holocaust), but also far-reaching and cruel repressions, which he ordered in the Protectorate, was reflected in the choice of collocations; cf. *Heydrich, the bloody dog, Heydrich the murderer*;[70] *Heydrich, the Prague robbing murderer, Heydrich, the sleazy bloody sweetheart*;[71] *Heydrich, the inhuman butcher*.[72] What is interesting, is Prokop Drtina's likening of Reinhard Heydrich to marquis Gero, the literary symbol of

---

56   MASARYK, ref. 7, pp. 166–167, 17 Sept 1941.
57   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 176, 25 Dec 1941.
58   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 188, 9 Sept 1942.
59   STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 249, 4 Jul 1941.
60   NEJEDLÝ, ref. 9, p. 82, 1942.
61   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 216, 16 Dec 1942.
62   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 216, 16 Dec 1942; p. 301, Jan 1945.
63   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 35, 3 Apr 1940.
64   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 41, 17 Apr 1940.
65   DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 35, 10 Jul 1940.
66   GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 141, 3 Sept 1941.
67   GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 145, 1 Oct 1941.
68   BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 103, 13 Jun 1942.
69   FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 393, 12 Oct 1944.
70   GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 143, 1 Oct 1941.
71   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 173, 6 Oct 1941.
72   DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 153, 12 Oct 1941.

Germanization of Slavic people, in the texts of the same period; cf. *Germanic marquis Gero*, *the marquis Gero of these days*; *Nazi marquis Gero*.[73]

Thematization of the anthroponyms connected to the enemies thus created a sort of a freak-show, a proper-name image of ruthless and cruel individuals, people with dubious origins, or with mental deprivations. (Re-)semantization of proper names entered, in this case, a more personal sphere than it was the case with toponyms, reflecting the outrage felt by Czech politicians at the deeds of the particular people. Via pluralization of unique anthroponyms by means of the -*ové* or -*ovci* endings, they turned to be appellative, which was, in print, manifested by the small-case letters at the word beginnings; the plural forms marked, on the basis of synecdoche, the types of people with properties similar to the bearers of the motivating proper names,[74] e.g., German cunningness – *"the work of Czech workers into the pockets of* German Görings*"*[75], collaboration and treason of the nation – *"*háchists*, these* Czech Quislings*"*[76]; *"those kind-of* Quislings *will be saving themselves like rats"*[77]; *"And it will be like the Judgement Day – yes, listen carefully, you* Dalueges, Francos, Moravecs, Tukas*, and* Tisos *and all the others – the Day of real Judgement"*.[78]

3.2 The Image of the Allies

In their radio speeches, Czech politicians paid attention to the Allied states, too. By means of (re-)semantization, the thematization took place mostly in toponyms *the Soviet Union*, *England*, and *America* (the United States). The attested collocations include, e.g., *free America*;[79] *liberal England*;[80] *Churchill's England*,[81] as contrasted to the *brotherly Soviet Union*;[82] *our great ally, the Soviet Union*.[83] The aforementioned examples confirm the special relation of the political representation to the Soviet Union, even compared to Great Britain or the United States. This was brought about by the Soviet war successes, the pro-Soviet foreign policy pursued by the leading figure of the Czech exile, President

---

73 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 149, 28 Sept 1941, p. 157, 3 Nov 1941.

74 ČECH, Radek – DAVID, Jaroslav. Pan Klaus a pan Úžasný (Mr Klaus and Mr Big). In PASTYŘÍK, Svatopluk – VÍŠKA, Václav (Eds.). *Onomastika a škola 8.* (Onomastics and School 8). Hradec Králové: Gaudeamus, 2008, pp. 179–185. ISBN 978-80-7041-167-4.

75 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 36, 10 Jul 1940.

76 GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 162, 16 Mar 1942.

77 BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 119, Dec 1942.

78 BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 123, 13 Feb 1943.

79 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 134, 26 May 1941.

80 ŠRÁMEK, ref. 6, p. 54, 2 Sept 1943.

81 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 133, 21 May 1943.

82 BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 147, 10 Jun 1944.

83 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 232, 19 Jul 1942.

Edvard Beneš, as well as by the still-living idea of Slavic mutuality. On the other hand, what worked to the disadvantage of Great Britain, was its reserved stance in the Munich Crisis period, Prime Minister Chamberlain's signature on the Munich Treaty (September 1938), and its reluctance in recognizing the Czech exile government (August 1942); what was working to the disadvantage of the United States, was their isolationism and late involvement in the war (December 1941).

The positive, even adoring attitude to the Soviet Union is also evidenced by the collocation of the *Red Army* chrematonym in the speeches broadcast by both the Moscow, and the London radios, e.g., *famous Red Army*;[84] *brave Red Army*,[85] and *victorious Red Army*.[86] The speeches given by Zdeněk Fierlinger, the Czechoslovak Ambassador in Moscow, completed them with collocations *revolutionary Red Army*;[87] *heroic Red Army*,[88] and *courageous Red Army*.[89] The aforementioned collocations hinted at the positive evaluation, emphasising the importance of the Red Army, its liberating activities, and bravery of its soldiers. The speeches given by the Moscow-based politicians – Communists Klement Gottwald and Zdeněk Nejedlý, as well as Social Democrat Zdeněk Fierlinger – strengthened the image further. This was, in all probability, caused not only by the pro-Soviet orientation of the authors, but also by the topics of the speeches, especially in case of Zdeněk Fierlinger. In the Moscow radio, his task was to inform the listeners about the warfare and the progress of the Allied armies, mostly of the Soviet army, which was reflected in the elaborated thematization of the key chrematonym.[90]

The disproportionate relation of the Czechoslovak exile representation towards Great Britain and the United States, in comparison to the attitude to the Soviet Union – as it was presented by the thematizations of toponyms and chrematonyms –, was not attested in case of anthroponyms. A comparison of collocations linked to the names of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin has proved that the respect paid to the political representatives of the superpowers was the same; e.g., *"Lenin, already the first practitioner of the new Socialist state, Stalin, already the first builder of the new Socialist society"*[91]; *"Franklin Roosevelt, the*

---

84 GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 174, 6 Jun 1942; MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 254, 28 Jul 1943; DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 376, 28 Nov 1943.

85 GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 148, 31 Dec 1941.

86 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 242, 12 Aug 1943; BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 147, 10 Jun 1944.

87 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 170, 3 Feb 1943.

88 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 217, 30 Apr 1943; p. 384, 12 Oct 1944.

89 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 336, 22 Jun 1944; see also, NEJEDLÝ, ref. 9, p. 68, April 1942.

90 In the same positive vein, the British and American armies were referred to among the Britain-based politicians; in these cases, however, chrematonyms were not used. This is why these speeches were not included in our analysis.

91 NEJEDLÝ, ref. 9, p. 57, probably in 1939.

head of the American democracy"[92]; *"the famous living anti-Hitlerian, Winston Churchill"*[93]; *"Hitler is the old year. The new year is Churchill".*[94]

In the thematization of anthroponyms, however, the political and ideological orientations of authors started to be seen, to a certain extent. The London-exile authors were closed to Churchill and Roosevelt, whereas the Moscow emigration felt close to Stalin. Nevertheless, these were but petty nuances in the presentation of these statesmen; the Czechoslovak politicians put emphasis on their relations to them as to the whole, to the Allied ensemble of liberators, as it was expressed by Jan Masaryk: *"Chiang Kai-shek, Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin are our leaders, leaders of us all."*[95]

3.3 The Image of the Lost Home

The last topic to be analysed in our study is the image of Czechoslovakia as a lost home. The toponyms of *Czechoslovakia / The Czechoslovak Republic* were (re-)semantized by means of attributes which were reminiscent of the First Czechoslovak Republic and expressed the faith in its re-establishment, and the love towards it, cf. *the old Czechoslovak republic;*[96] *the independent, strong, democratic Czechoslovakia.*[97] In opposition to it, there were such names as *the so-called Second Republic*[98] and *the so-called Protectorate,*[99] which represented the present day.

The "so-called" attribute implies temporariness and illegitimacy of the states in question; the emphasis was put on the fact that they were not accepted and respected by the exile representation. The "so-called" collocations were also created with the anthroponyms designating the leaders of the Protectorate and the Slovak State; besides the aforementioned function, they were intended to point out the incompetency to serve in the positions and the absence of a political mandate, cf. *the so-called Protectorate President Hácha;*[100] *Heydrich's so-called Minister for Education, Moravec.*[101]

---

92   DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 85, 5 Jan 1941.

93   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 143, 23 Jun 1941.

94   STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 279, 31 Dec 1941.

95   MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 177, 25 Dec 1941.

96   BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 32, 8 Jun 1939.

97   ŠRÁMEK, ref. 6, p. 13, 17 Sept 1939.

98   DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 138, 31 Aug 1941.

99   BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 131, 26 May 1943. The "so-called" attribute is also to be found in books on history; e.g., GEBHART, Jan – KUKLÍK, Jan. *Druhá republika*. (The Second Czechoslovak Republic). Praha: Paseka, 2004. ISBN 80-7185-626-6. Cf. the name "the so-called Islamic State", used in the contemporary opinion journalism.

100 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 50, 3 Dec 1942.

101 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 205, 3 May 1942.

The collocations of the *Prague*, *Hradčany* (Hradčany Castle) or *Václavské náměstí* (Václavské Square) toponyms, or of the chrematonyms designating important Czech institutions put emphasis on their symbolic and historical values, cf. *our sacred Hradčany*;[102] *our beautiful, golden, hundred-spired Prague*;[103] *our Václavské náměstí*.[104] The name of Charles University also appeared there, in connection to the closure of the Czech university-education institutions on 17 November 1939, cf. *"Our glorious Charles University is closed, and our students are temporarily deprived of the right to education"*[105]; *"the destruction of* the glorious Prague Charles University*".*[106] The "our" and "glorious" attributes implied the possession of the designed places or organizations by the Czech people and their ongoing importance, despite the occupation; moreover, they underlined the barbarism of the occupants attacking the illustrious institutions.

The thematization of toponyms included not only (re-)semantization by means of collocations, but also metaphorical transpositions of meanings or etymologizations. The comparisons served mainly to bring the unknown features to Czech listeners, e.g., the explanation of the English name of *Stoke on Trent*[107] via stating that *"it is the same as when we say,* in our country, Ústí nad Orlicí, or Týn nad Vltavou, or Brezno nad Hronom*".*[108] By means of toponyms, authors did create a mental image of the country they had been forced to leave. They, therefore, revived it in their memories, altogether with its history and "sacred" places. At the occasions of various feasts – both Christian, and national ones –, they inserted into their speeches numerous, toponym-saturated descriptions, in which the names of the selected Czechoslovak places and of parts of the Czech landscape served as nostalgic remembrances and symbols for the whole country: *"And I remember* […] *the dust-covered tennis court at* Letná […] *I remember* Střelecký ostrov*, where I went skating with the first sweetheart of mine… I remember the sun-bathed square at* Červený Kostelec*"*[109]; *"What guarantees this for you, is not a voice from London, it is a voice from* Prague*, it is the* Prague *itself. It is the April face of* Petřín *Hill and* Hradčany *Castle, the scent of the* Nové Město *(New Town) orchards, and the* Malá Strana *(Lesser Town) gardens".*[110]

---

102 BENEŠ, ref. 3, p. 39, 19 Sept 1939.

103 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 106, 20 Apr 1941.

104 NEJEDLÝ, ref. 9, p. 67, April 1942.

105 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 31, 10 Mar 1940.

106 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 55, 18 Sept 1940.

107 The municipal area formed by a merge of six cities, which is to be found between Manchester and Birmingham.

108 DRTINA, ref. 4, pp. 252–253, 13 Sept 1942.

109 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 75, 6 Nov 1940.

110 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 379, 23 Apr 1943.

As to anthroponyms, the most thematised ethnonyms were *Czech / Czecho-slovak*. Contrary to the *Němec* ('a German') anthroponym, they were linked to the attributes that expressed the qualities of their bearers, mostly peacefulness and decency – *decent Czech*, or *decent Czechoslovak*, the favourite ones of Jan Masaryk;[111] next, *honest Czech and Slovak*;[112] *genuine Czechoslovak*;[113] *faithful and brave Czechoslovaks*.[114]

What was also thematised, were the important figures of Czech history. The possessive adjectives derived from these anthroponyms were mostly linked to the *národ* ('a nation') expression, e.g., *Huss' nation, Comenius' nation, Masaryk's nation*;[115] *Havlíček's and Masaryk's nation*;[116] *the nation of Master John Huss and of Jan Žižka*.[117] The choice of these figures was usually related to the authors' political orientations.

Whereas liberal politicians mostly referred to the realistic tradition, represented by the names of Karel Havlíček Borovský and Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, the left-wing authors picked up the people from the "revolutionary" repertoire; and the Catholicism-based People's Party's minister Jan Šrámek focused on the patrons saint of the Czechlands. However, the thematization of the names of Czech cultural and political figures is omnipresent in the texts, regardless of the authors' political orientations. By means of (re-)semantization, their names turned to be – within the given contexts – symbols of the Czech statehood and glorious Czech history, cf. *our national patron, St Wenceslas*;[118] *President-Liberator T. G. Masaryk*.[119]

It was in an interesting way that the name of Jan Amos Komenský (Comenius)[120] was thematised; what was thematised was not only his teaching activities, but also the fact that he had to go into exile. Both the aspects of his life were linked to the present day, cf. *"we claim proud allegiance to this old order, which, in the vein of* our Jan Amos Komenský*, sent children to schools, furnishing their*

---

111 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 64, 2 Oct 1940.

112 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 168, 28 Sept 1941; FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 83, May 1942.

113 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 134, 26 May 1941.

114 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 58, 28 Oct 1940. Cf. the metaphorical transposition of the meaning: *"You, our people at home, you have turned to be the* Chodové *('the Walkers / Rangers'), the* Psohlavci *('Dog's Heads') of Europe"*, see Masaryk, ref. 7, p. 174, 6 Oct 1941. A dog's head was the symbol of the *Chodové* guardians.

115 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 37, 18 Sept 1940.

116 STRÁNSKÝ, ref. 5, p. 182, 16 May 1941.

117 GOTTWALD, ref. 8, p. 179, 7 Sept 1942.

118 ŠRÁMEK, ref. 6, p. 34, 28 Sept 1941.

119 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 77, 122 Dec 1940.

120 Jan Amos Komenský (1592–1670), a Czech philosopher, pedagogue, and theologian.

hands with the only weapon: a pencil and a pen!"[121]; *the great refugee of ours, Komenský.*[122]

Next, the negatively hued collocations were reserved for the names of the people affiliated to Nazism and Fascism. As to the representatives of the Protectorate government, these were Emanuel Moravec, the collaborating minister of schooling and education, and President Emil Hácha. The chosen collocations highlighted the contempt the authors of the speeches felt for them. What was recalled was their co-operation with Germans, high treason, and moral inferiority, cf. *the most disgusting grub of the Nazi scum, Emanuel Moravec, the fetid Moravec*;[123] *deserter Moravec*.[124] The use of the Mr title in Zdeněk Fierlinger's speeches was derogatory, too; e.g., *Mr Moravec, the minister*, or *Herr minister Moravec*.[125] Seen through the prism of proper-name thematization, Emil Hácha was treated more mildly than Moravec, and his activity in the presidential office was excused by his old age; cf. *old, decayed, and shattered Hácha*.[126] Despite these subtle differences, it can be summed up that the names of the two Protectorate politicians were treated so that their image as of the symbols of collaboration, pro-German activism, and treason of the whole nation was strengthened as much as possible.

4. Conclusion

The study is another contribution[127] to the topic of thematization of proper names and of its application on the material of radio speeches given by Czech politi-

---

121 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 91, 19 Jan 1941.

122 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 273, 28 Oct 1943.

123 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 190, 23 Sept 1942.

124 DRTINA, ref. 4, p. 291, 10 Jan 1943.

125 FIERLINGER, ref. 10, p. 188, 25 Feb 1943; p. 201, 25 Mar 1943. Cf. ČECH – DAVID, ref. 73, pp. 182–185.

126 MASARYK, ref. 7, p. 272, 29 Mar 1944. Emil Hácha, a respected lawyer, was elected the president after Edvard Beneš's abdication in autumn 1938. When the Protectorate was established, he was made to continue in the function, but at that time, he has already been an infirm man over seventy, without any real impact on the situation.

127 Thematization of proper names in travel writings is treated in DAVID, Jaroslav – DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ, Jana. The Thematization of Proper Names in Travel Literature: Czech Travelogues of Visits to the USSR. In *Slovo a slovesnost*, 2017, vol. 78, no. 3, pp. 195–213. ISSN 0037-7031; DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ, Jana – DAVID, Jaroslav. *Obrazy z cest do země Sovětů*. (Images from the Journeys to the Land of the Soviets). Brno: Host, 2017, pp. 163–185. ISBN 978-80-7577-225-1; thematization in opinion journalism is presented in DAVID, ref. 19; DAVID, Jaroslav. Kolokace vlastních jmen. (Proper Names Collocations). In MINÁŘOVÁ, Eva – SOCHOROVÁ, Dagmar – ZÍTKOVÁ, Jitka (Eds.). *Vlastní jména v textech a kontextech*. (Proper Names in Texts and Contexts). Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 2014, pp. 61–65. ISBN 978-80-210-6631-1; DAVID – SEMIAN, ref. 30; DAVID, Jaroslav

cians who worked in the London and Moscow exiles in the 1939–1945 period. In most cases, the thematization was put into practice by means of adjectival collocations, less often by means of metaphor-based meaning transpositions, onymic allusions, or etymologizations. Via thematised proper names, the relation to the war-involved states, their representatives, or organizations, was expressed. Through collocations or symbolic use of proper names, the authors showed their attitudes to the parties in the conflict and to the clash of their ideas and ideologies.

The most important topics, which penetrated though all proper-name groups – e.g., toponyms, anthroponyms, and chrematonyms alike –, were the following ones: first, the image of Czechoslovakia, mostly of its pre-war state, as contrasted to the occupied Protectorate; second, the image of the Allies, in the case of which it is essential to compare the attitudes of the Czechoslovak exile politicians to the Soviet Union and to the other states. The Soviet Union was presented as the closest ally and friend, contrary to the United States and Great Britain, to whose names the attributes manifesting cold and reserved relations were linked.

There are several differences that may be found between the thematization of toponyms and the one of anthroponyms. Anthroponyms that denoted nations and peoples were (re-)semantized in a more original way than toponyms. Anthroponyms, mostly in case of denoting individual people, were more often than toponyms enriched with original and expressive collocations evidencing either strongly positive, or strongly negative emotions. The way the proper names – mostly anthroponyms – were thematised thus indicates that Czech exile politicians perceived the war not only as the power struggle of states and ideas, but that they personified it, first and foremost, into a matter of individuals. Not states, but their representatives and inhabitants were presented as the main perpetrators, or, on the other hand, as the main victims of the tragedy of war.

In the light of the ways proper names can be thematised, the analysed speeches may indeed be considered ideological. The authors used proper names as a means of emotional appeal on listeners, as a manifestation of their anti-Nazi and

---

– DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ, Jana. Most – bourání města jako obraz stavu společnosti v zrcadle analýzy publicistiky Rudého práva. (Most – The Demolition of a Town as a Reflection of the Social Situation, as Reflected in Opinion Pieces in Rudé právo Newspaper). In MALURA, Jan – TOMÁŠEK, Martin (Eds.). *Příroda vs. industriál. Vytváření prostoru v literatuře a výtvarném umění*. (Natural vs. Industrial: Creating Space in Literature and Art). Ostrava: Filozofická fakulta Ostravské univerzity, 2016, pp. 205–224. ISBN 978-80-7464-864-9; DAVID, Jaroslav. Velcí lidé velké země – problematika honorifikačních toponym na stránkách časopisu Lidé a země. (Great Persons of the Great Country – Commemorative Place Names in the Journal of Lidé a země). In KŘÍŽOVÁ, Lenka – MARTÍNEK, Jiří (Eds.). *Od Karlova mostu ke Gottwaldovu*. (From the Charles Bridge to the City of Gottwaldov). Praha: Historický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i., pp. 113–119. ISBN 978-80-7286-315-0.

anti-Fascist stance. By means of them, they worded their faith in a re-estab-
lishment of the pre-war Czechoslovakia, and expressed to what extent the indivi-
dual Allied states – and especially their representatives – were likeable to them.

DIE RUNDFUNKREDEN VON TSCHECHISCHEN EXILPOLITIKERN ZWISCHEN 1939–1945 MIT DEM SCHWERPUNKT THEMATISIERUNG VON EIGENNAMEN

JANA DAVIDOVÁ GLOGAROVÁ – JAROSLAV DAVID

Der Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit Eigennamen (persönlichen und lokalen Benennungen,
sog. Chrematonymen) und mit ihrer Thematisierung in tschechischen politischen Reden.
Es werden Texte untersucht, die von tschechischen Exilpolitikern geschrieben und die in
Rundfunksendungen aus London und Moskau zwischen 1939–1945, also während des
Zweiten Weltkriegs, gesendet wurden. Die Rundfunkreden von Politikern wendeten sich
ans Publikum im besetzten Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren und spiegelten eine breite
Palette von ihren Ansichten und Einstellungen wider. Es handelte sich um Demokraten
(nationale Sozialisten wie Edward Beneš, Prokop Drtina, Jaroslav Stránský und der
christliche Demokrat Jan Šrámek), um Kommunisten (Klement Gottwald, Zdeňek
Nejedlý) und ihre Anhänger (der Sozialdemokrat Zdeněk Fierlinger) und untersucht wur-
den außerdem die Reden von Jan Masaryk, der unparteiisch blieb. Die Thematisierung
von Eigennamen stellt ein wichtiges Stilmittel zum Ausdruck oder zur Unterstützung
der jeweiligen Texttendenz dar. Den Prozess der Thematisierung kann man innerhalb
von zwei Strukturen beobachten. In der Tiefenstruktur des Textes geht es um die se-
mantische Veränderung von Eigennamen (eigene Semantisierung, Re-Semantisierung),
in der Oberflächenstruktur des Textes wird diese Veränderung mittels Kollokationen,
Anspielungen im Bereich der Onomastik, Metapher oder Metonymie zum Ausdruck ge-
bracht.

   In diesem Beitrag widmen wir uns drei Themen: 1) dem Feindbild, 2) der
Abbildung von Alliierten und 3) der Darstellung von einstweilig verlorener Heimat
(Tschechoslowakei). Die Autoren äußerten in den analysierten Reden – mithilfe von
wertenden und qualitativen Attributen der Eigennamen – ihre antinazistischen und
antifaschistischen Stellungnahmen. Dabei zeigten sie auch ihre Sympathien zu den
alliierten Ländern und verbalisierten ihre Hoffnung bezüglich der Erneuerung der
Tschechoslowakei nach dem Krieg. Die thematisierten Eigennamen dienten als Mittel
der emotionalen und propagandistischen Wirkung auf die Zuhörer, wobei der Aggressor

(vor allem Deutschland) als grässlich geschildert wurde. Die Alliierten wurden hingegen als Sieger und die Tschechoslowakei als ein gelobtes Land präsentiert.

Die Erforschung der Thematisierung von Eigennamen zeigt nicht nur eine bedeutende Rolle von Propria im Text, sondern trägt auch zur Erweiterung von geeigneten Werkzeugen für Textanalyse und für die Textinterpretation von historischen Quellen bei.

Schlüsselwörter: Exil, tschechisches Exil, Zweiter Weltkrieg, Rundfunkreden, politische Reden, Thematisierung, Eigennamen, Kollokationen

Jana Davidová Glogarová, Ph.D., Assistant Professor
Centre for Social and Economic History
Faculty of Arts, University of Ostrava
5, Reální Street, 701 03 Ostrava
Czech Republic
e-mail: jana.davidova@osu.cz

Jaroslav David, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Head of the Department of Czech Language
Faculty of Arts, University of Ostrava
5, Reální Street, 701 03 Ostrava
Czech Republic
e-mail: jaroslav.david@osu.cz